CANADIAN CORRUPTION.

TRACING THE SOURCES OF THE "REPTILE FUND."

JOME PEOPLE WHO LEFT NEW-YORK FOR NEW YORK'S GOOD IMPLICATED IN FLEECING THE DOMINION TAXPAYER-A QUARREL AMONG THE PLUNDERERS LEADING TO CON-

PESSIONS-CANADIAN KNIGHT-

HOOD AT A DISCOUNT. Ottawa, July 20 .- Curiously enough, the sharges now being investigated against Sir Hector Langevin, the Minister of Public Works in the Dominion Government, were first preferred against him by the newspaper organ of one of his colleagues. Mr. Chapleau, who fills the pest of cretary of State-an inferior office in the Dominion Cabinet-has long been an enemy of Sir Hector's. Both are French-Canadians, and both are Bleus or Tories, as well as members of the same Administration; nevertheless they and their respective factions have been at loggerheads for years, though they always contrive to present a united front before the Liberals at election time. In 1886 "La Presse," a Montreal journal which backs Mr. Chapleau, came out with a sweeping indictment of Sir Hector. Sir Hector had been regarded by most persons as a dull, plodding. careful Minister, whose political fortunes had been made largely by the accident which had placed a brother of the same mould in a Roman Catholic bishopric in Quebec. The writer in "La Presse," whose articles were subsequently published in pamphlet entitled "Le Metler de Ministre-Notes pour servir a' l'histoire de notre temps," enlarged popular conception of the man. He told how Sir Hector, shortly after his appointment to the Public Works Department in 1879, had accepted a testimenial amounting to \$22,000 in cash from office-seekers, office-holders and Government contractors. There was nothing new in this, for the subject of the testimonial had been discussed in Parliament by the Liberals, who tried in vain to induce Sir John Macdonald and Sir Hector to pass an act against such practices. But "La Presse" went on to charge that the testimonial had cost the Canadian taxpayers \$500,009-that the contractors had made the treasury sweat to that extent for their admiration and esteem. It added that Sir Hector had carried the testimonial business to its logical conclusion and persuaded the contractors to establish a "reptile fund" for the good of the Tory party, they recouping themselves from the public chest through the fraudulent manipulation of specifications and prices to which he was privy. In Canada the Dominion Government is the universal provider. It grants annual subsidies to the various provinces to enable them to defray the cost of provincial government, and three or four of them devote a portion of the money to the construction and repair of local works which in the United States are thrown upon the municipal taxpayer. It builds canals, docks, wherves and lighthouses, dredges harbors, improves river navigation, and performs other services of a like kind; and it constructs and operates railroads, besides bonusing railroad corporations. Down to June 30, 1890, it had spent on railroads \$145,500,000 of borrowed money, chiefly in connection with the subsidies to the Canadian Pacific and in the construction of the Intercolonial and other purely Government lines in the Maritime Provinces. Forty-five millions more had been spent on railways by the Provincial Governments and by municipalities, exclusive of land grants. The Public Works Department, over which Sir Hector presides, has spent only about \$40,000,000 on docks, dredging, etc. Yet even this, as "La Presse" observed, is a considerable sum for five millions of people not over-rich. The method said to have been pursued by Sir Hector was minutely described. The contractors in the ring were told to tender at such-and-such a price, lower than that of the

others; and immediately on the contract being

awarded to them the departmental officers dis-

covered that some capital blunders had been made

in the specifications. The Minister thereupon sanc-

tions a change either in the specifications or in

help Tory workers who happen to be out at elbows

and to return Tory candidates to Parliament.

All this and much more was circumstantially told

by "La Presse," which declared that in no single

instance since 1879 had a contract let by Sir

Hector's bureau been executed according to the

original conditions-that in every instance, with-

out exception, fraud had been practised with his knowledge and consent. Nothing more was heard of the matter until two years ago, when the Bleu members of the Quebec Legislature signed a round-robin urging Sir John Macdonald to investigate the relations of the Department with certain contractors, who were doing work for it in the harbor of the city of Quebec. It is supposed that Sir John detected the hand of Mr. Chapleau in this move; at any rate, he pigeon-holed the request and nothing came of it. A year ago the contractors referred to quarrelled among themselves. They did business under the style and title of Larkin, Connolly & Co. Besides Larkin, and Michael and Nicholas Connolly, the firm embraced O. E. Murphy and R. H. McGreevy, the brother of Thomas McGreevy, who is Tory Member of the Dominion Parliament from one of the constituencies in the city of Quebec and a close friend of the Minister of Publie Works, as well as member of a commission appointed to superintend the harbor works under the direction of the Department. Thomas McGreevy himself was a paid agent of the firm and a partner in everything but name, in spite of the law of Parliament providing against members taking a hand in Government contracts. Murphy is known in New-York. He testified the other day that he left there in 1877. He was an excise commis-He vacated the office in a hurry, for, he says, "I had used \$20,000 of public money in an election, and in the excitement of the fight be tween Kelly and Tilden in 1876 my friends neglected to make it good." Some real estate which he owned fell in value, and he took \$30,000 more of the public funds to keep himself affoat, so that when he bade good-by to New-York he was short \$50,000. The evidence shows, however, that Murphy's Canadian friends, including Sir Hector, were well aware of this shadow on his life when they consorted with him. The upshot of the quarrel in the firm was that Murphy and R. H. McGreevy resolved to peach upon their associates, not in the public interest so much as to "get even." Accordingly they turned over the private correspondence to Mr. Tarte, the Editor of "Le Canadien," of Quebec, a Tory paper on the Chapleau side. Tarte opened fire, and at the general election in March last obtained a seat in the Dominion Parliament to carry on the war. He made specific charges in the House of Commons on May 11, and they were referred for investigation to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In effect, he simply added a bill of particulars to the indictment brought against Sir So far, Sir Hector has not been heard in his

own defence, but the testimony substantiates all that has been alleged. Thomas McGreevy acted as intermediary between the contractors and the Department. He supplied them with information which could only have been procured from Sir Hector or Mr. Perley, the chief engineer of the bureau; and saw that the plans, prices and measurements were "worked" in their interest. For this he got large sums for himself, and the contractors also provided large sums for Sir Hector

a present or testimonial from Murphy, who was financial manager of the firm; and a subordinate named Lightfoot admits that Murphy gave him \$100. These admissions strengthen Murphy's statement that he gave \$10,000 in cash to Sir Hector in person, besides all that was contributed to McGreevy for Sir Hector's purposes. It is shown by the evidence of Mr. Valin, the chairman of the harbor commission, that Sir Hector and McGreevy together procured the dismissal of local engineers who were distasteful to the contractors, and placed the works under the control of Perley. Sir Hector threatened to dissolve the commission if it did not carry out McGreevy's recommendations, and McGreevy, of course, ran the various jobs in the interest of his friends. Sir Hector knew all about the election contributions, Valin says, because he referred Valin to McGreevy for money when Valin was running as a Tory candidate; and McGreevy told Valin that it was a hard matter for him to keep Sir Hector and Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia, supplied with cash, they spent so much: Sir Hector's son, who was superintendent of the works, was bribed, and so were the minor bosses. Besides those at Quebec, frauds were exten

sively committed in the construction by the same

firm of a graving dock at Esquimalt, British Columbia. Here, again, the letters of the contractors to one another, but chiefly to Murphy, show that McGreevy had access to the secrets of the Department and had a marvellous faculty for getting Sir Hector to make just such changes in the work as his confederates wanted. They undertook to build this dock for \$338,000, but it cost \$700,000, and they admit that, after paying McGreevy and making the usual contributions to the reptile fund, they cleared \$48,000 each, or \$244,000 in all. Portions of the correspondence are graphic. Larkin writes to Murphy: "Out friends' call for another \$5,000 on account of British Columbia is not in accordance with the agreement we had when the \$50,000 was divided. If we continue donating as we have been doing there will be nothing left to pay ourselves except old plant. Keep the eleventh commandment -look out for Yourself." Michael Connolly whose spelling is sadly out of date, writes from British Columbia: "Nick and I saw the two M. P's, Shakespeare and Baker, and I tell you they are a brace of pirates. They thought they ought to have about \$5,000 for their influence with the Minister of Public Works. Before parting we agreed to give them \$500. The editor of 'The Colonist' is the decentest man we have met with here; he has given us the use of his columns and never asked a cent." Michael was agitating for the extension of the dock. Me-Greevy's letters are taken up with suggestions and reports of his interviews with Sir Hector and Perley. In one he gives the figure of the lowest tender for a work in which he and his crowd were not interested, and adds regretfully: is a great pity that a fine job like that should go so low." Money was paid by the boodlers to Sir Hector's newspaper in Montreal, "Le Monde, and to his son-in-law's paper in Quebec. In some instances the swindling was done without much attempt at concealment. Thus the firm was paid 35 cents per yard for dredging 800,000 cubic yards at Quebec, although it had done similar work for 27 cents and another contractor had offered to do it for 20. Mr. Tarte estimates, that, all told, the taxpayer has been plundered of nearly \$2,000,000 by the operators of this firm alone The injury has elicited facts not previously known to the accusing side. The Department in 1889 let the work of building a graving dock at Kingston, Ont., to one Anderw C. Bancroft for \$261,000. Changes in the specifications, etc., followed, and the dock will cost \$450,000. It now turns out that Bancroft was a myth. Though he wrote letters to the Department and actually signed the contract as Bancroft, he was none other than Michael Connolly. Efforts are being made to obtain an investigation of the dealings of other Government contractors with Sir Hector's Depart

to put Mr. Charlebois, the contractor, in the box, but he seems to have left the country. Sir Hector's usefulner as a politician is gone, the prices, and the change is so adjusted that the contractor makes a pot of money out of the job and conveys a portion to the reptile fund. The reptile fund, it was alleged, was used for various party requirements—to maintain newspapers, to the last Torrespondent to the reptile fund. The maintain newspapers, to the requirements—to maintain newspapers, to the last fundamental factor in the party and might take it into his head to pull the Administration down with him. His friends are the and night take it into his head to pull the Administration down with him. His friends say that he is no worse than the Premier, Mr. Abbott, who was paymaster in the Pacific Scandal of 1872 and doled out Sir Hugh Allan's money to Sir John Macdonald in constitution of the contract for building the Canadian Pacific; that, at any rate, the party should not be too hard with him, for if he could be the contract of the could be the contract of the could be too hard with him, for if he could be the could be too hard with him, for if he could be the could be too hard with him, for if he could be the could be too hard with him. the party should not be too hard with him, for if he is guilty, the crime was committed to provide for its wants and necessities. The Chapican element is pleased and looks for his early retirement, but it is not certain that Mr. Abbott can afford to dismiss him. Every one knows that Sir John Macdonald reigned for the better part of forty years by virtue of just such acts as those laid at Sir Hector's door. Sir John may not have been in collusion personally with contractors, but he was always kept supplied with campaign funds from their cruse, and as Sir Hector has been a prominent Tory since 1857, it is highly probable that he is loaded with ugly secrets about the "Old Man."

ment. A block of public buildings here which

was to have been erected for \$400,000 has cost

about \$1,000,000. The Liberals would like

Man."
The Liberals have discovered scandals in other The Liberals have discovered scandals in other departments and are pressing the Government closely, but it has a majority of twenty-five or more in a House of 215, and is not likely to be deteated this session. Much depends upon the sort of defence Sir Hector can evolve. A number of new elections will be held late in the fall, when the election courts have passed upon the petitions, and the Liberals stand a good chance of gaining seats, though it is on the cards that, as in March, they may be unable to make headway against the welter of Government money. Should Ministers fall to obtain a limited reciprocity way against the welter of Government money. Should Ministers fall to obtain a limited reciprocity treaty from Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine in October, the chances of the Liberals will be considerably improved: for, whatever may be argued on Democratic platforms in the United States, the Canadian farmer knows to his cost that he pays the McKinley duty. It is a bad time for Canadian knights. The exploits of Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Hector, and others, have discredited the lot, and one or two Liberals who wear the title would willingly transfer it, if they could, to any American citizen who has a fancy for that kind of adornment. The French of old France, when their aristocracy had grown rotten, invented a rhyme which we are now humming:

L'histoire dit qu'autrefois On pendait les voieurs en croix Aujourd'hui les temps sont meilleurs-

On pend les croix a des voleurs. The effect of the revelations upon the public mind is apparent enough, but, as a rule, the Canadian elector does not remain shocked long enough to mark his displeasure with his ballot. Sir John Macdonald impaired his sense of right and wrong, and a considerable proportion of the voters do not care how many scandals there are, provided they get their regular rations in one shares or another from the Administration. The provided they get their regular rations in one shape or another from the Administration. The whole effort of Government in Canada in recent times has been to keep the people amused and gratified by the disbursement of borrowed money, and probably nothing but the announcement that the stream has run dry can lead them to take a serious view of the situation. It is right to add in behalf of Sir John and the present Ministers that the Dominion is a difficult country to govern, and that more or less corruption is probably inevitable. Instead of one people, there are two peoples, differing in race, language and even in their standard of civilization: with a constitution framed expressly to prevent them from ever coming together. Geographically, the provinces constitute a mere fringe along the river, broken in places by physical burriers like that dividing Ontario from Manitoba, each block of territory having its natural market, not in the others, but in the American States, to which it is conjoined. in the American States, to which it is conjoined. The experiment of holding the incongruents eiements together has cost the British public a huge sam, the net debt of the Dominion—that is, the

To a known means of overcoming that obstinate disorder, constipation? Of course you can. Then why don't you? Ask those who have tried it, and they will tell that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a matchless laxative, feetly reliable. It invigorates, too, no less than it reguand the reptile fund, which seems to have been lates the system, and it is chiefly to this first quality that administered at election times by McGreevy. The it owes the permanency of its regulating effects, since, if letters show that an organized system of fraud vigor is lacking in the region of the bowels, the stamach was in vogue; the only question is to or the liver, healthful activity in those organs is auswas in vogue; the only question is to what extent Sir Hector was criminally implicated. He is in this different, that he was either singularly blind and incapable or a rascal, full-blown, along with the rest. Perley nonfesses that he got \$2,000 worth of jewels as rheumatism, indigestion, debility and kidney trouble.

net Federal debt-amounting to \$240,000,000, while the debts of individual provinces make \$40,000,000 more. It takes nearly \$40,000,000 a year of taxation to maintain the Federal Government alone. One way and another the Canadian people owe the British investor \$856,000,000,000, and if he could examine all the parts of the machine he would find that it may fly in pieces any day. Sir John in private used to say that corruption and lots of it was the only lubricant competent to allay the friction, and he was a practical statesman, if ever there was one.

NOW PUSH THE LEAGUE WORK

HOW TO ORGANIZE REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

A CIRCULAR WITH FULL INSTRUCTIONS FROM

THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. The following official circular has been sent out from

the headquarters of the National Republican League, No. 202 Fifth-ave: the Republicans of the United States:

1. The National Republican League is an organization composed of one State League from each State and Territory in the Uniop.

2. The State League in each State and Territory is composed of the local Republican clubs in such State or Territory.

composed of the local negatives.

State or Territory.

The local Republican club is composed of the Republicans of the neighborhood in which the club isoorganized.

The object of the Republican League, embracing all Republican clubs, is to advocate, promote and maintain the principles of Republicanism, as enunciated by the Republican party.

At least one club should be organized in every township, ward, election precinct or neighborhood.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND WORK FOR RE-PUBLICAN CLUBS

A-How to organize a club:

 Circulate for signatures of as many Republicans as possible the following paper calling a meet-We, the undersigned, Republicans of believing in the principles of Republicanism, and that the party's interests can be advanced by the organization of a Republican club in this locality, hereby enroll ourselves for that purpose, and agree to attend a meeting at purpose, and agree to attend a meeting a fecting an organization.

At the first meeting elect a temporary chairman and a secretary. Adopt constitution as furnished herewith or by the State League, or substantially the same. Elect officers as provided by the constitution. Elect as officers only men who will, when elected, receive the united support of all elements in the club.

Every officer elected in the club should be a

ments in the club.

5. Every officer elected in the club should be a person whose Republicanism is unquestioned

 It is desirable that permanent headquarters be established at once, and that the rooms be accessible to the members during the day and evening.

Make the club rooms the centre of political activity in the neighborhood, and the common school where the voter can receive his political

school where the voter can receive in several seducation.

3. Make the policy of the club so broad that every Republican can work under it. Keep out of "Isms" and stand on the great cardinal principles of the party.

4. Invite to membership every person who sympathizes with the Republican party, and who intends to support its candidates.

5. See that every Republican in the vicinity joins the club.

6. Have regular meetings of the club, at least once

a month.

7. The officers should see that an interesting programme of work is prepared for every meeting. This is essential to the existence of the club.

8. The club should never be made subservient to the interests of any individual.

9. The club should never indorse or recommend a candidate for office until after he is nominated by the regular party convention.

andidate for yearly convention, yet regular party convention, which is a solution of the party's councils at the garty cancus or primary—the foundation stone

right to a voice in the party's councils at the party cascus or primary—the foundation stone of our political institutions.

11. At each meeting, in addition to addresses by prominent visitors, have some member prepare a political paper to be read, or an address, after which ask the members to talk upon it.

12. Invite the fullest and freest discussion on Republican lines of all political subjects, as discussions of fulls character strengthen the party.

13. Permit every member to have his say. Free speech is one of the cardinal principles of the Republican party.

14. Supply the club-room with the best political literature.

15. See that every member takes and reads at least

literature.

15. See that every member takes and reads at least one Republican newspaper, and especially stimulate the circulation of your local party papers.

16. Avoid running into debt. Keep expenses below receipts. Run your club on business prin-

receipts. Rth your can have your club fully ciples.

17. Join the State League and have your club fully represented at all League conventions.

18. Communicate freely with the State League, reporting your work in detail for the benefit of the League and other clubs.

19. Let the State League know what reading matter work.

19. Let the State League and what reading matter
you want.
20. Give the young men full share of the active, or
ganizing, recruiting, railying campaigning work.

- Work outside the club:

1. Permit no conflicts to acise between your club
and other organizations of the Republican party.

2. Co-operate with all other Republican committees in strengthening the party.

3. Where clubs are not organized in adjoining towns
and districts, see that organizations similar to
your own are perfected.

4. See that all Republicans attend the cancus and
primary meetings.

primary meetings. See that every Republican in your district is 6. See that every Republican votes early on elec-

day. club does not take the place of, but is

SHORT FORM' OF CONSTITUTION FOR

REPUBLICAN CLUBS. ARTICLE I.

Republican Ciub" of ... ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

The objects of this club shall be: To advocate, promote and maintain the principles of Republicanism as enunciated by the Republican party; to direct and interest in politics those who have hitherto been more or less indifferent to their political duties; to encourage attendance at the caucus or primary meetings, in order that housest and capable men may be nominated; to guard and defend the purity of the ballot-box; to work in harmony with and carry out the plan of permanent Republican club organizations through the Republican League of this State and the National Republican League, and to perform such other work as may best conserve the interests of the Republican party. Nationally and locally, thereby exerting the most potent influence in behalf of good government.

ARTICLE III.—INDORSEMENT OF CANDIDATES.

ARTICLE III.-INDORSEMENT OF CANDIDATES. This club shall not be used in any way to further the interest of any candidate for office previous to nomination, but shall reserve its force to be exerted in behalf of all candidates nominated by Republican con-

ARTICLE IV .- MEMBERSHIP. Any person over eighteen years of age, who is a Republican and in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party and a supporter of its candidates shall be eligible to membership in this ciub. ARTICLE V .- OFFICERS.

The officers of this club shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and an executive committee of five members and the president and secretary, ex-officio. All officers shall be members of the club, and shall be elected by bullot at such time as may be prescribed in the by-laws.

ARTICLE VI.-MEETINGS, QUORUMS, ETC. Section 1. The regular meeting of this club shall be held at on the .

ARTICLE VII.-BY-LAWS, RESOLUTIONS, AMEND-

ARTICLE VII.—BY-LAWS, RESOLUTIONS, AMEND-MENTS, ETC.

Section 1. All by-laws and resolutions of this club shall require a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting for their adoption.

Section 2. Amendments to this constitution shall only be made upon previous notice of two weeks, in writing, and shall require for their adoption an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting, the two-thirds affirmation to be not less than one-quarter of the members of the club. Provided, that no amondment shall at any time be made that will conflict with the provisions of the Constitution of the National Republican League, or the Republican League of this State.

ARTICLE VIII. This club shall become and be a member of the Republican League of the State of . and be in all things subordinate thereto.

The life of every ciub depends upon the personal interest taken in its work by individuals, and it is always well to divide the labor and make somebody responsible for each branch of it. There is work enough for everybody, and each member will feel his proprietary interest in the club in proportion to the work he does. Interest the Republican women of your locality in your club. They will be valuable auxiliary members in getting up entertainments and making the social features of the club attraction and nonular.

ments and making the social readings of the attractive and popular.

Every club should provide special committees do specific work as occasion and the needs of locality require. The following lines of work suggested as some of the things a club can through special committees:

nance, acreasing Membership, folitical Affairs, Colchration

Political Affairs,
Nat. Holiday Celebrations,
Concerts,
Concerts,
Music,
Concerts,
Music,
Concerts,
Music,
Concerts,
Concerts, Anusements, "Club Night" (once a week),

"Note.—This short form of constitution, with such modifications and additions as will best adapt it to local requirements, answers the purpose of the ordinary local club. We have a more elaborate form designed particularly for large clubs wishing it, and we furnish the same upon application.

MR. LEO OUT IN THE COLD.

THE 22D REGIMENT ARMORY DISPUTE.

HIS MONEY TO BE HELD BACK TILL THE BUILD-ING IS FINISHED.

The disgraceful condition of the new 22d Regiment armory building and the question of who is responsible for it came before the Armory Board again yesterday The architect, Captain John P. Leo, presented a bli for \$1.215 26, which, he said, was still due him on his commissions for supervising the work, whereupon he was severely handled by members of the Board and charged with certifying to work not properly done. The demand of P. K. Lantry, the carpenter contractor, for \$2,500 for extra work, when it was asserted that he had not fulfilled his agreement, further complicated matters. Lantry had said that Leo had anthorized the extra work. This Leo denied.

President Barker, of the Tax Department, submitted report in which he said that he had made a personal Inspection of the new building and found the con struction of an inferior character in many particulars. The roof, he said, was already in bad condition and regulred immediate attention. The tioning and painting were poorly done and the building was already being damaged by leakage. Unlimited repairing was already necessary. The flagging, steam-heating and plumbing were also bad. Architect Leo declared, Mr. Barker said, that he had reported the actual state of the work to the Board, but, although it had not been made satisfactory and according to contract, he had gone on and approved the final estimates. Commissloner Barker said that he was unable to advise how the contractors could be forced to make their work good, as all had been paid but the builder of the roof, from whom Controller Myers had withheld \$1,500. Mr. Barker thought it would be a bad precedent to pay Mr. Leo's final claim, as it migat encourage an architect to certify the completeness of work when his own statements proved the contrary.

Architect Leo loudly declaimed against Mr. Barker's onclusions, when the Mayor Interrupted the discus-"Now, Leo, do you really believe that the armory

will ever be finished?"
"Yes, sir, I do," was Mr. Leo's answer.

"Well, I don't," replied the Mayor, with a fatigued

Mr. Leo returned to debate President Barker's report, and asked to have his correspondence on bject read, but while he was still projecting that he was not being fairly treated, General Fitzgeri moved to postpone his claim for final payment until

the armory was finished, and the motion prevailed. Plans for the new 71st Regiment Armory, as approved by the Building Committee, were presented by Architect Thomas, and an issue of \$350,000 of bonds to construct the building was ordered. It was decided also, in order to prevent a recurrence of the 22d Regiment experiences, to advertise for bids in bulk, so that the whole contract might be given to one responsible man. Mr. Thomas objected to this saying that bids for separate sections would result in lower figures. He thought also that the method agreed upon was unjust to him, because he had given a bond guaranteeing the cost at a certain amount. Commissioner Gilroy favored the method of a con

tract in gross. Experience had shown him, he that in the case of the new Criminal Courts Building. although lower figures nominally might be obtained the city nevertheless was the loser in the end, be cause when delays occurred the carpenter blamed the mason, the painter the plumber, and so on. The rea cost was therefore greater than if there was one responsible contractor. Mr. Thomas was far from atisticd with the decision of the Board, and Mr. Lee became exceedingly feverish when he found that he could not prevail upon the members of the Board to hange their decision regarding his bill. He insisted, after adjournment, that he was a much abused man, and talked of bringing some kind of legal proceedings to obtain justice. The letters which Architect Leo wanted read at the

The letters which Architect be wanted Coleman, the former secretary of the Board, between September, 1850, and February, 1891. Some of them show that Mr. Leo reported the shortcomings of contractors, and that they complained to the Board that he was "unitable the complained to the Board the complained to the Board that he was "unitable the complained to the Board that he was "unitable the complained to the Board the complained to the board the complained to the Board the complained to the complained to the board the complained to the board the complained to the complained the complained to the complained the complained the complained the inat they complained to the Board that he was justly refusing to give them their fluid certif in the face of these reports the Board seems to voted money to the contractors on their promise on and finish their work according to agreement. Leo declares that in the cases where he gave ecates for final payment, the Board was a party a section and directly accepted the contractors' proto complete their work.

AWAITING TRIAL FOR SIX YEARS.

A FORGER WHO SERVED HIS TERM BEFORE BEING CONVICTED.

Frederick Fishel, thirty-four years old, has lived in Ludlow street Jail for nearly six years, while an indictment has been pending against him in the Court of General Sessions. The law's delay in this case, however, has not worked any hardship, for Fishel was allowed to explate the crime of forgery by a Ludlow Street Jail, instead of being forced to labor at Sing Sing. He was indicted on November 11, 1885. for forging the indorsement on a check for \$1.480 55 on the Fourth National Bank. He committed this rime on August 19,1885, when he was in the emplo of August Bernheimer & Bauer, clothiers, No. 516 Broadway, as bookkeeper. He forged the indorsement on various checks drawn by the firm, amounting in all to about \$40,000, spending most of the money in

gambling. When the forgeries were detected Fishel acknowledged his guilt, and agreed to do all in his power to atone for his crime. He returned all the mouey he had left, and sult was brought against him and the banks which cashed the checks. Fishel was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in connection with the civil suits The last of these has been settled, so the prisoner was arraigned in General Sessions yesterday on the indict-ment. He pleaded guilty and was remanded until Friday for sentence. It is probable that the Judge will think that Fishel has been punished enough al-ready, and will suspend sentence.

THEY DO NOT KNOW THE NEW CONSUL.

A dispatch was received in this city on Saturday saying that Frederick Baruch had been appointed Con sul from Salvador at New-York. A Tribune reporter called upon David A. De Lima, who was until a short time ago Acting Consul for Salvador, and asked him if the report was true. He said he knew nothing whatever of the matter and had never heard of Barnch. When Ernest Schernipow, the Vice-Consul for Salvador, was called upon, he said he first saw the dispatch i the newspapers and knew nothing more about it. He added that Frederick Baruch was a native of Califorms. He did not know whether the rumor that the daughter of the President was engaged to be married to a Salvadorean named Ojeda was true or not.

MR NUTTING RESIING QUIETLY.

Thomas B. Nutting, jr., of Morristown, N. J., the insurance broker who was on Saturday committed to the New-Jersey State Insane Asylum, has been for many years one of the prominent insurance brokers of this city. A large number of his friends called yesterday at his office, No. 137 Broadway, to learn of his condition. His partner, Joseph W. Thompson, who also lives in Morristown, said that he was hopeful who also lives in Morristown, said that he was hopeful of Mr. Nutting's early recovery. He believed it was only a temporary attack probably brought on by overwork. It is said at Morristown that Mr. Nutting is crazed over religion. Mr. Thompson says it is true that his associate has been deeply interested in re-ugious subjects and has given a great deal of his time

SEE MY SPONGE?



cent a \square foot to change the appearance of old Furniture so completely tha your husbands will think it is new to the work of the Market Street Mission, of which he REFORM THE WATCHWORD. was one of the founders, but he would not say that this had caused his mind to give way. Mr. Nutting was at his office on last Wednesday, and there was THE WOMEN OF CHAUTAUQUA ENLIST FOR then nothing in his actions or speech indicating that THE WAR. his mind was in the least unbalanced. When taken

THE STORES MUST BE KEPT OPEN LATER.

TRUCKS REACHING THE APPRAISER'S WARE-

HOUSE BEFORE 5 O'CLOCK TO BE UNLOADED.

Simon Hess, the contractor for the carting priv-

liege at the Appraiser's stores, does not think that he

is getting much help from the Department in Wash-

ington in his effort to keep up with the public business

Just now there is a big rush on imports, and with the

existing space accommodations at the stores, it is ab-

solutely impossible to keep his end of the work up

to what it ought to be, he says. On Friday he tele-

graphed to the Secretary of the Treasury that trucks

which reached the stores at 4:30 p. m. of that day

had been sent away again because they could not be

The Secretary replied to him and sent an order to

Collector Erhardt in line with the reply, that in case

the receiving doors were busy all day long from the

time of opening, trucks reaching the stores at 5

o'clock should be unloaded. Deputy Collector Couch,

acting collector, in the absence of Colonel Erhardt,

yesterday sent to Charles A. Burr, deputy collector

order:

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury:

If Mr. Simon Hess delivers goods as fast as they
can be received at the Public Stores from the time of
opening in the morning, tracks arriving not later
that 5 p. m., will be unloaded. This to be a temporary
arrangement to relieve the unusual accumulation on
the docks. If the men decline to work in this exigency, as provided by their contracts, others must be
employed in their places. You will be governed accordingly.

Late in the afternoon the Collector received word

from Mr. Burr that the doors had been idle for a

total of two hours and eight minutes in the course of the day. This relieved the Deputy Collector of keep-ing the laborers at work after 5 o'clock.

MRS. E. ELY GODDARD PAYS UP.

The suit of the Merchants' Bank of Newport, R. I., against Mrs. E. Ely Goddard did not come up to the

suit was brought against Mrs. Goddard for overdrawing

her account for \$5,004 in excess of the amount of

1889, while Mr. and Mrs. Goddard were in Newport

A certain sum of money was deposited for the current expenses of the household. When the case was in-

stituted it was alleged that the bank had cashed both

checks of Mr. and Mrs. Goddard and that Mrs. God-

dard refused to make good the amounts advanced on

Mrs. Goddard decided to pay the behave due the bank soon after the first publication of the suit. Owing to this fact the bank yesterday withdrew the proceedings.

HAVING TROUBLE WITH HER LAWYER.

her suit for a separation from her husband.

Henry Halsey was counsel for Mrs. Susan L. Myers

seceived at the time alimony to the amount of \$1,000

and a bill of sale for furniture worth \$3,000, pendente

of the alimony. He retained possession, however, of

the whole amount. Recently the court directed him

ing Mrs. Myers from instituting any other proceedings

against him. Judge Barrett vacated the injunction

sesterday, as an absolute divorce has been granted

since Mrs. Myers began her suit. she now says that

Hatsey sided her husband in securing a divorce without giving her due notice. She will take steps to have the decree set aside.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Barrett, J.—Court Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—Motion calendar, Nos. 1 to 32, called at 11 o'clock. Supreme Court—Special Term—Parts I and II—Ad-

Supreme Court—Special Term—Fars journed for the term. Supreme Court—Circuit—Parts I, II, III and IV—Adsupreme Court—Circuit—Parts I, II, III and IV—Adjourned for the term. Survogate's Court—Before Ransom, S.—Wills of Patrick Bergen and Defandorf, 10:30 a. m.; estate of Aron Hoester, 10:30 a. m. For probate—Wills of Eliza O'Brien, Hoarles H. Ford, W. H. Brush, Gustave A. Doerge and Charles H. Ford, W. H. Brush, Gustave A. Doerge and Waller E. Tooker, 10 a. m.; Andrew Petterson and John Waller E. Tooker, 10 a. m.; Andrew Petterson

BOTH WERE OLD AND WEAE, BUT COMBATIVE.

M. Clark, seventy-six years old, are inmates of the American Home for Aged Men, at No. 414 West Twen-

ty-second st., and for a year have been sworn enemies

on Sunday afternoon the two men quarrefled about

whether a window should be open or shut. Both are

so feeble that they cannot walk without a cane, and

in the heat of the argument Clark struck White on the

head with his stick, and White returned the blow with

his cane. Both were arrested, and in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Justice Kelly told them to go home and never to fight again.

TRIED SIX TIMES AND ACQUITTED AS OFTEN.

Charles Lenhart is both an unlucky and a lucky

an, but as his good fortune came last, he need no

nind the little affair in which his guiding star de-

erted him. In December, 1889, he rented a furnished

room of Mrs. Carrie Clemens, who let lodgings at No.

The next morning, clothing worth \$125 was missing

On July 14 Lenhart went to No. 249 Fast Thirty-

was arrested. In General Sessions yesterday a jury

MR. BEATTIE WANTS MORE MONEY.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Beattle sent a letter

tional Bank, yesterday, saying that a sweeper had been

detailed according to his request to work on the "block system" in Nassanet, between Cedur and Pine, in

formerly the city south of Canal-st. had been cleaned

at night by patrol service, but owing to the failure of

the Legislature to order an extra expenditure of \$500,-

000 this way had to be abandoned. Mr. Beattle hopes

that he may have better luck with the next Legislature.

The block or patrol system will require five times the

number of sweepers on the average than have been employed, and they cannot be had without largely increasing the street-cleaning allowances.

NOT LOOKING FOR A QUARREL.

quarrel at the meeting of the Board of Estimate to-day

when the Commissioners of Accounts report that they cannot furnish the list of employes of the Aqueduct

Commissioners, as demanded by resolution offered by President Baber of the Tax Commission. President

Barker was asked yesterday what he thought of the

prospect. "There will be no row," Mr. Barker replied. "I long ago suggested that this information be

sought as provided by Section 41. Chapter 490, Laws of

1883, and it is for the Board of Estimate to act accord-

ingly. I claim that the Board has ample power under this section, and I have not the slightest doubt that the court will sustain this view if the question is submitted by judicial settlement."

THE FAMILY WITHOUT FOOD FOR THREE DAYS.

The police yesterday called the attention of the Society for the Preventian of Crucity to Children to Mrs. Eva

Cohen and her six little children, who were suffering from starvation in the tenement house No. 17 Forsyth-st. Mrs. Cohen said her husband had deserted the family, and they

had been without food for three days. The children were crying with hunger when a policeman found them, and the women was sick. An agent of the society took charge of the little ones, and Mrs. Cohen was sent to the Gouverneur

"Travellers ne'er did lie."

They say there is no bit of coast line more charmle for summer homes and summer sports than the show of Long Island. Fast and frequent trains to all point

Hospital.

Predictions have been made that there will be a

told the rest of the story.

William H. White, seventy-two years old, and Zeba

to pay \$690 to Mrs. Myers within fifteen days.

By agreement, Halsey was to have 25 per cent

ently secured a temporary injunction restrain-

her husband's orders. It was learned yesterday

The account was opened with the bank in

Supreme Court, as was expected, yesterday.

charge of the Appraiser's Stores, the following

unloaded.

to the asylum on Saturday he was violent and noisy, but information from the asylum was received yesterday at his office that he was resting quetty and the physicians in charge of his case feel hopeful. NOT ONE BUT MANY REPORMS THEY WILL

CHAMPION-LECTURES AND ENTERTAIN-MENTS AT THE LAKE.

fay Telegraph to the Tribune.]

Chautanqua, July 27.—The Chautanqua women are exceedingly ambitious as well as aesthetic. They have decided to go in for reforms and do it in a methodical way. The enthusiastic meetings of last week were only a drop in the bucket of what they propose to accompilsh, and this, too, in the face of the stern fact that "Man proposes and God disposes," although the proverb does not really hit them. The Women's Club have arranged their series of reforms in alphabetical order so that none shall escape, for they have decided to cover the Alpha and Omega of the subject. This is the list up to date: Art reform, ballot reform, cooking reform, dress reform, eating reform, fashion reform girl reform (servants), health reform. This list will take up the greater portion of this summer in discus-The club this morning took as the subject for original investigation and instruction "The Training of a Citizen." Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller presided. The Teachers' Retreat closed on Saturday, but the College of Liberal Arts and the School of Theology are still in full swing. Some of the teachers have gone home, though the majority will stay here through the Assembly in August. This was the programme for the day : At 2:30 p. m. Dr. Charles J. Little, of Syracuse University, lectured before a large audience in the Hall of Philosophy on the monk "Bernard of Clairvaux"; Dr. Little is an old favorite here and hence Chautauquans turned out in great numbers to hear him. At 4 o'clock a lecture was given in the Hall of Philosophy on "How Should I Study the Bible," by Professor W. R. Harper; at 5 p. m. a lecture, "Life in the Homeric Age," by Professor Thomas D. Seymour, of Yale; 7 p. m. twilight concert by Rogers's band, in the hotel; 8 p. m. an entertainment by William H. Sherwood, Miss Jessie Dalrymple and Rogers's orchestra in the Amphitheatre; Miss Dalrymple is a Philadelphia elecutionist and she charmed the audience; Dr. Harper made six points in his farewell lecture. Sald he:

First, have a clear, definite purpose in mind as to what you are trying to accomplish in study; second, have a sharply outlined plan providing for the study of great epochs, characters, doctrines and the great of Christ; third, that you will think for yourself, use the mind that God has given you, using aids only then necessary and wise; fourth, study logically, connectedly, consecutively, according to the great pr ples underlying the workings of the human mind; fifth, be comprehensive, remember your purpose, or not lose yourself in a wilderness of debate; sixth, is your work producing results? Be able to say at the end of every one, two, three or six months that you have made progress. Are the books of the Bible coming to you by one? Do you look to the time when every book will have been in some sense mastered? Then your work is systematic.

The students crowded around Dr. Harper at the close of his talk, and bade him a God-speed and

Professor Seymour gave a rapid survey of life in the Homeric age, in the camp before Troy and in the Greek home, touching upon the beliefs of the people with regard to the gods and a future life, and giving a more detailed account of the simple, paternal govrument and of the customs of private and military life. In culture the Homeric Greeks were compared with the contemporary Hebrews of Solomon's time. The gods' natures and occupations did not differ widely from those of men. The existence of the dead was a neutral state, not yet differentiated into a life of happiness for the good and saffering for the wicked. priestly caste existed. A part of every animal slain for food was given to the gods as conscientiously as among the Jews. Each man had to defend his own No written laws and few definite laws were known. Princes and peasants were not divided or separated. The life which Homer describes cannot have been the life of the masses of the people. He tells little of the lower strata of the little of the hard-working life of the ordinary man. He sings by preference of the feasts of princes, and of the conflicts and adventures of mighty men of valor. But he certainly gives an honest, although idealized, picture of the Hellenic life of his times, from which our own civilization can be traced by an unbroken line

Charles 11. Tooker, 10 a. m.; Andrew Feberson.
Wal er E. Tooker, 10 a. m.; Andrew Feberson.
Superior Court-Special Term-Before Dugro, J.-Court
opens at 12 m.-Motlons.
Superior Court-Trial Term-Parts I, II and III-Ad.
journed for the term.
Common Pleas-General Term-Adjourned until August 3.
Common Pleas-Special Term-Before Bischoft, J.-Cours
opens at 11 a. m.-Motlons.
Common Pleas-Equity Term-Adjourned until August 18.
Common Pleas-Equity Term-Parts I, II and III-AdCommon Pleas-Trial Term-Parts I, II and III-Ad-Friday will be Grange Day, a day when the farmers of Chautauqua and adjoining counties of New-York and Pennsylvania receive "the freedom of the city" and are allowed to have their own way. That they will be here in large numbers the history of former Grange here in large numbers the history of former Grange days assures. The Missionary Institute, one of the oldest of Chantauqua's many departments, will begin on Saturday, and Miss Francis E. Willard will be one of the speakers. The examinations in American constitutional history, that portion given in Professor stitutional history, that portion given in Professor swing, the head of the cooking school, is in receipt of letters from seminaries and colleges asking about her cheap coffee. There is hope yet that college students will get something good to drink in the way of coffee. President W. R. Harper, of the Chicago University. Petrope on Thursday by the French steamer. President Harper is perhaps the busiest man in seven States. He has just been promoted to the high office of principal of the Chautauqua Summer Schools, a place of far-reaching activity, besides having on his hands the enormous task of getting his university in working order before October, in time for the World's Fair. It has just lenked out that President Harper has secured several of Chautauqua's professors and instructors. One of these is Alonzo A. Stags, the great basebull player from Yale College, familiarly known as the "Praying Pitcher." Stagg has been coming to Chautauqua this summer in charge of the ball teams. Pennsylvania receive "the freedom of the city" and are Common Pleas—Equity Arm.—Parts 1, 11 and 111—Adjourned for the term.
City Court—Special Term—Before Newburger, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions.
City Court—Trial Term—Parts 1, 11, 111 and 1V—Adjourned for the term.
Court of Gereral Sessions—Part I—Before Smyth. R., and Assistant District-Attorney McIutyre—Nos. 1 to 12, Inclusive.

of direct descent

IF WHITE IS BUTTNER, HE IS IN PRISON. The indictment charging Robert M. White, the law-

er who was known as Grey and who had an office at 145 Broadway, with the larceny of \$60 from Mrs. William Coppersmith in last January was dismissed by Recorder Smyth in General Sessions yesterday on account of the decease of the complainant. 48 Prospect Place. He stald there part of one night. not arrested, having left the city as soon as he learned that Mrs. Coppersmith had made a complaint against and a rope, which hung from his room to the sidewalk, him. White came into prominence at the time that the divorce mill of Buttuer and Hughes was exposed. It was thought that Buttner, White and Grey were the fifth-st, and rented a room. Mrs. Clemens had moved to that address and she recognized her former lodger same person. Mrs. Coppersmith went to White in January and told him that she wanted a divorce, beat once. A policeman was summoned while Mrs. cause her husband was abusive and had not contributed to her support. She paid him \$60 and a few weeks subsequently she received a begus hill of divorce purporting to have been granted by a Judge Ball, of Chicago. Mrs. Coppersmith died on April 10 at her home. No. 311 East Seventeenth-st. Clemens was showing the man his room and Lenhart acquitted the prisoner, although Mrs. Clemens and her eister positively identified him. This was the sixth time that Lenhart had been tried in General Sessions on the charge of larceny, and he has been acquitted every time. Recorder Smyth warned him resterday that he would do well to avoid being indicted again.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAPUCHIN SUPERIOR GENERAL. Pather Bernard d'Andermott, Superior General of the Order of Capuchin Fathers, with his secretary, the Rev. Father Marianas, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard steamship Gallia. Father d'Andermott is a Swiss, but has lived for years in Rome, where the Capuchins have their headquarters. He is a man of sixty years, with snow white hair, with which harmonizes the long white to J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth Nagown worn by the order of Capuchin friers. He was not at the pier by Father Rottenstamer, the American front of the bank building. Mr. Beattle adds that Provincial of the order, and ten friars of the order who live in this city.

Father d'Andermott has been visiting the houses of his order in England, Irstand and France, and is now making his first visit to this country. He will remain here, as the guest of Father Bonaventure Frey, pastor of the Church of St. John the Baptist, in West Th for three or four days, and will then go to Cinciansti, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Ottawa and other cities, and will preside at the chapter of the order to be held in Detroit in September.

Saturday, Aug. Is the last day to secure

GA .- ALA. INVEST-MENT AND DEVELOP-MENT CO. Stock at \$3.60 per share. Price then advanced to \$4.00 per share. and probably withdrawn from sale until after payment of the October dividend of 20 cents per share, in which all stock purchased now participates.

For further particulars call on or address JAMES W. HYATT, Treasurer, Rooms 31 and 32, 11 Wall St., New-York.